

THE DEMENTED ACTOR.

John McCullough's Sad Condition
Alarming His Friends.

The Tragedian's Relatives Urged to Have Him Placed Under Restraint. An Exciting Incident in the Streets of New York—Under Constant Surveillance.

By Telegram to the Post-Dispatch.
NEW YORK, June 27.—By eccentricity of conduct

which too plainly indicates insanity, John McCullough has again attracted attention to his sad co-

dition. On his way to Philadelphia he became violent at Jersey City, insisted that he was on the

Brooklyn Bridge, and had to be forcibly restrained from walking off the pier. He returned from Phil

Philadelphia on Thursday night, alleging as a reason for his attack on his attendant, that there was no place between

Philadelphia and Germany where he could get good supper except Delmonico's. At the Sturt

vant House, where he has been staying for some months, the clerks were instructed to tell him that the

the house was full, Mr. Leland having been reluctantly compelled to adopt this course by the con-

plaints of some of the guests, who feared that the demented tragedian, while in a violent mood

might do them bodily harm. Mr. McCough then registered at the Gilsey House, and passed the night there. Yesterday afternoon,

passed the night there. Yesterday afternoon he took it into his head to go to Philadelphia again, but changed his mind while the carriage was

speeding down Broadway, and by threatening his attendant and belaboring the driver he brought the vehicle to a stop. He jumped out and uttered

disregarding such obstacles as trucks, hacks and cars, made his way back to the hotel, and got there safely through some providential piece of good

luck. He took supper at the St. James Hotel, and was there most of the evening, wandering about with feeble, trembling steps and a haunted expression.

TOUCHING TO SEE.

But he recognized acquaintances, talked with them occasionally, and appeared quiet, if not altogether rational. His friends are, of course, loth to speak

Said one of the staunchest of them, yesterday: "We are all agreed that McCullough's relatives

ought to put him somewhere where he cannot do himself or anybody else any harm. He is suffering from general paresis. For long spells he may

quiet and rational, but at any moment some insane freak may take possession of him and then he b

comes utterly irresponsible. But I don't see how his friends can interfere, until he hurts some one or gets hurt, and the matter comes up before the

courts. His relatives might take him in hand now but for some incomprehensible reason they won't. Mr. Leland said that he had sought by all possible

means to impress upon McCullough's relatives the necessity of placing him under some restraint—that something which accentuates his melancholy condition.

that everything which aggravates his misery could be kept from him, and all danger of a tragedy averted; but his pleas and remonstrances had all

been unavailing. While at the hotel, he said, McCullough was under constant surveillance unknown to himself, but the fears of the guests could

not be quieted.

MUSIC TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.
The Ninth Annual Meeting in New York

City Next Week.
By Telegram to the Post-Dispatch.

New York, June 27.—The preparations for the ninth annual meeting of the Music Teachers' Association of America are well advanced.

National Association are practically completed and next week will doubtless see more professional

musicians gathered in this city than were ever here before. It is estimated by Dr. S. N. Pendel-

president of the association, that the number will be close to 1,000. The session will be held

in the Academy of Music and will be devoted to the discussion of

questions connected with musical pedagogy, the hearing of pianists, violinists and singers from

various parts of the country, and the performance of compositions by American composers. It is the first convention of the association ever held in New

York, and its attractions are more varied and greater than were ever before held out to the music teachers of the country. In two of the evening

concerts a full orchestra will participate, and the composers will conduct their own works. It was expected until a short time ago

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There is not one citizen in ten whose whole earthly possessions are valued at \$7,500. There is no salaried public official, federal, State or municipal, within the limits of Missouri whose salary comes anywhere near \$7,500. Yet the State of Missouri, by act of law, takes this amount every year out of the treasury to compensate one citizen for imposing coal oil. This is indeed high statesmanship.

THE English Radicals propose, when the Supply Bill is presented, to attack the office of the First Lord of the Treasury and Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal as a pair of gigantic dinosaurs which cost \$30,000 a year without yielding the slightest trace of an equivalent to the country. To talk about abolishing offices for such reasons would raise no debate in this country, but in England it is revolutionary. The British Constitution is a conglomerate of abuses that lean upon and buttress one another in such fashion that to remove one is to endanger the whole fabric. The costliest sinners, and those which yield the least return to the country, are those held by the royal family and the privileges and powers inherited by the aristocracy. The Radicals care very little about the \$30,000 a year wasted on two Cabinet sinners, and they probably see very clearly which way the logic of their attack points.

THE Associated Press continues to give us full particulars of the situation in Mexico, and the news is full of interest. The country is bankrupt, all financial legislation has been set aside by an edict of the President, all financial transactions are thrown into confusion. During his four years tenure of office President GONZALEZ showed himself to be the most systematic, thorough and determined thief visible to civilized eyes. His administration would make IMBRI, PACHA of Egypt blush with modesty, and he could give points to the Amier of Afghanistan. But we have nothing to indicate that during his four years of plunder and corruption any voice was raised in protest or opposition. If there is any public opinion in Mexico it has no voice. If there is any constitutional government, and legislative or judicial restraint on executive thievery, it was not called into play, and even now the robber President cannot be reached, because it appears that the members of his band cannot afford to have troublesome proceedings begun. The only opposition GONZALEZ met with came from the students, who indulged in a few days of riot in opposition to the scheme of funding the English debt. Otherwise the four years of plunder went on without interruption.

IN the matter of appointments, BAYARD is the greatest "all-around" blunderer that ever held the State Department portfolio. Others have made mistakes, but such mistakes as BAYARD'S were never made before. Besides giving one of the best places under CLEVELAND'S administration to one of STEVE ELKINS' chief aids in the last campaign, Mr. BAYARD seems to have been remarkably successful in seeking out and appointing men who were legally ineligible, or those who could present more points of unfitness for the place than anybody else. The Virginia politicians say they never dreamed of his getting a first-class one, but as he was personally the most offensive man in the United States to the Italian Government, he was Mr. BAYARD'S choice for Minister to Italy. When Italy wouldn't have him, he was appointed Minister to Austria, apparently for the sole reason that Austria's objections to him were more numerous, more obvious and stronger than Italy's. What Mr. BAYARD will do next with the two rejected KILGERS remains to be seen. Mr. CLEVELAND will probably discourage further attempts to make a silk purse out of a pig's ear.

IN denying the power of the New York Legislature to prohibit the manufacture of oleomargarine, the Court of Appeals rested its decision on the ground that oleomargarine was not injurious to health, and that to prohibit the manufacture of an article not injurious to health was a discrimination between one legitimate industry and another, and therefore ultra vires. This decision is an assumption that the question whether or not oleomargarine is injurious is to be determined by the judicial and not by the political power of the State. The Legislature had already decided that question after a full investigation, and now comes the Court of Appeals and overrules the decision of the Legislature, telling the latter that it has no right or power to prohibit the manufacture of a counterfeit article of food, but may regulate the sale thereof by requiring the counterfeiter to be sold under its true name. The trouble is that such regulation has been found utterly futile, and the court's decision is, in effect, that there is no legislative authority in the State to prohibit or prevent such a maul as is the manufacture of food counterfeits. Any State Constitution which imposes such a restriction on the Legislature is in need of an amendment or two.

MISSOURI is not the only State in which equalization boards stubbornly refuse to equalize. Rich corporations seem to be wonderfully successful everywhere in browbeating assessors and controlling boards of equalization. A convenient excuse for undervaluing the plant of a great manufacturing corporation is that it is a great employer of labor, and should therefore be favored as a special contributor to the general welfare. This alleged reason has no foundation in the principle of justice or of sound political economy, and that it is nothing but a convenient pretext is shown by the general exemption of real estate and rented property from a just share of taxation when it happens to belong to a rich and influential corporation. As a landlord, the Pullman Palace Car Company owns and rents out in the town of Hyde Park, a suburb of Chicago, 100 acres of land covered with 500 dwellings, and perhaps a thousand buildings in all, including churches, schools, markets, hotels, stores, etc., all occupied by tenants as well, who are liable to summary eviction the moment they fail to pay rent. It is alleged that this property is worth

all of \$2,000,000 and is yielding the landlord company a good income on that valuation, and yet was last year assessed at a value of only \$30,000. A reversal of the other tax-payers' valuation, this discrimination led to an assessment of \$214,000 this year, and the company is now using the money freely to get this ridiculously low valuation reduced. It begins to look as if a contest between the individual citizen and a corporation on a question of taxation is about as unequal as a contest between PHOEBE DE BARR and one of his Saxon clerks would have been in the earlier years of the Norman conquest.

THE Hon. Joseph Pulitzer, Democratic or Tammany Congressman from a New York district, runs papers, "daily," the New York World and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. The Democracy of the World is adored in Missouri, but the Democracy of the Post-Dispatch is condemned, or even despised. And it is believed, as said, that the average holds good in New York. In other words, taking Mr. Pulitzer's efforts, two of 'em, as evidence, the harmony of the Democracy may be doubted.—[Kansas City Journal.]

THE Democracy of the New York World and the Democracy of the Post-Dispatch are the same. Democracy means faith in the people, fidelity to the public trusts, capacity, integrity and honesty in office, purity and rectitude in private life. It condemns office-seeking and office-grabbing and the subordination of public trusts to private interests. It rebukes nepotism, subservience to corporation influences, gouging on the tax-payers, and other abuses of political life which have recently become more prominent in Missouri than in New York, and which are none the less odious that they happen in the heart and center of the Democratic party of this State.

EUROPEAN NOTES.
"Whispering he would never consent," Lord Salisbury, like Donna Julia, has at last "consented." Gladstone and his colleagues have transferred the insignia of office and bowed themselves out, and Salisbury, his colleagues have been invested with the official paraphernalia and bowed themselves in. How long it will continue, the shrewdest political prophet cannot predict. Unless, however, the Government were composed of a combination of ability and good luck, its existence is liable to be very brief and by no means serene. It is the creature of accident and of compromise; for the vote which dismissed the Liberal Ministry were not given by a vote of confidence in the Government, but by a vote of acquiescence in the compromise, and the agreement with Gladstone is clearly a compromise, and that, too, of an unusual sort. If the Liberals had rallied all their forces the budget would unquestionably have been raised, and the resignation thereby avoided; and if Gladstone had not pledged his party to what may well be called a suspension of hostilities, on certain conditions, the formation of a Conservative Ministry would have been impossible. With a strong Liberal Ministry in the majority, the Conservative Ministry would have been the greatest "all-around" blunderer that ever held the State Department portfolio. Others have made mistakes, but such mistakes as BAYARD'S were never made before. Besides giving one of the best places under CLEVELAND'S administration to one of STEVE ELKINS' chief aids in the last campaign, Mr. BAYARD seems to have been remarkably successful in seeking out and appointing men who were legally ineligible, or those who could present more points of unfitness for the place than anybody else. The Virginia politicians say they never dreamed of his getting a first-class one, but as he was personally the most offensive man in the United States to the Italian Government, he was Mr. BAYARD'S choice for Minister to Italy. When Italy wouldn't have him, he was appointed Minister to Austria, apparently for the sole reason that Austria's objections to him were more numerous, more obvious and stronger than Italy's. What Mr. BAYARD will do next with the two rejected KILGERS remains to be seen. Mr. CLEVELAND will probably discourage further attempts to make a silk purse out of a pig's ear.

THE Missouri Legislature is now in session, and the question of the equalization of taxes is the leading issue. The Missouri Equalization Board has just reported that the railroads are the largest taxpayers in the State, and that they pay less than any other class of property. This is a fact which the Legislature is bound to take into consideration. The railroads are a monopoly, and they have the power to raise or lower their rates at will. This is a fact which the Legislature is bound to take into consideration. The railroads are a monopoly, and they have the power to raise or lower their rates at will. This is a fact which the Legislature is bound to take into consideration.

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SENATOR JOSEPH BROWN of Georgia has obtained so much profanity and so many millions of dollars by uttering his zeal for Christianity into politics, that he could not refrain from insulting the young Jewesses in the graduating class of the Atlanta High School yesterday by telling them it was the Christian religion that had elevated them from slavery. He should have read them the private letter in which little ALICE STEPHENS sent back and refused to accept a present of stock in the railroads that were stolen from the State of Georgia.

WE respectfully call the attention of the State officers concerned, and of State Auditor WALKER especially, to the letter printed in another column from a responsible citizen of Fredericktown. Who gave these gentlemen authority to commit Missouri to the odious and brutal contract labor system foreshadowed in their alleged demand on Fredericktown as a bidder for the penitentiary location? Is there a contract labor law involved in this breach of public trust? Under what law and by whose authority is Southern Missouri to be overrun with chain gangs and convict labor camps?

THE refusal of Messrs. MORLEY and VILLIERS to accept proffered need not embarrass the British Government at all. The situation is very simple. Here is the British Government on one hand, which has two peacocks to dispose of, and, here, on the other hand, are numerous wealthy Americans who would give untold gold to be honored with such a distinction. Of course, CYRUS W. FIELD would be the first American to be ennobled, and the elevation of Mr. CHILDS of the Philadelphia Ledger to the peerage would be a tribute to journalism and would undoubtedly strengthen the British Government in those elevated circles of English Society in which Mr. CHILDS is so deservedly popular.

A TERRIBLE sermon to parents was preached by the local columns of the Post-Dispatch yesterday, in the account of the arrest of two sons of well-known and respected citizens as common thieves. In this country parental discipline is lax, children are allowed to grow up free from supervision or interference, and the theory is that a more vigorous manhood is developed by allowing boys to take care of themselves. The theory can be fairly tested only by its results, and the fugitive statistics of embezzling clerks and the spectacle of minors haunting the pool-rooms and billiard-rooms and beer saloons, are circumstances which shake our faith in the theory, and incline us to believe that the American boy needs more care and training than he gets.

THE report of the retiring Inspector of Coal Oil shows that during his term of office his monthly receipts averaged \$800. The expense of the office probably consumed \$60, leaving as the net income of the Inspector the gratifying amount of \$740 a year. This is money belonging to the State of Missouri. We pay our Supreme Court Judges, Governors and such \$5,000, our school teachers from \$400 to \$6,000.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Saturday, June 27, 1885.

THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.
JAMES FULTON, President.

(Entered as the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class mail matter.)

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TWELVE PAGES.
SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1885.

Subscribers to the Post-Dispatch who continue to leave their paper at the office will receive their paper as usual if they will leave the address at this office or give it to the carrier.

MR. FISH goes to the State prison at Auburn for ten days. In New York the law catches the big fishes as well as the little ones.

SENATOR VEST is having another one of his little rows with the press. This time he accuses the Philadelphia Times' correspondent of putting words in his mouth which he never uttered, and the correspondent replies that Senator BICK and a Senate employee named BARNES are both witnesses to the truth of his report. The alleged witnesses have not testified yet.

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[illegible]


 Bureau.
 No. 2122 N. 10th St.
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our, too. I have been under a spell
ment since. Is it one which will end
for me, I wonder?"

The girl's eyes softened as they went dream-

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"...rise, you little devil!" wailed and the effect of completely breaking up the youthful choir, and demoralizing the congregation. A bird was led out of the church in disgrace.

